



## SERICULTURE IN MYSORE.

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1. Of the following small collection of photographs, some show the existing methods of sericulture in the Mysore State, and some, the improvements introduced within the past six months in the Government Sericultural Farm at Channapatna.

2. The improvements introduced in the Farm are not yet perfected as the rearing is carried on in a small private house rented for the purpose, and the arrangements were made in great hurry.

3. My principal aim in commencing the experiment was to ascertain as early as possible to what degree sericulture in Mysore could be improved.

In the past six months from 1st March 1914 to the end of August, experiments have been conducted with successful results with the Mysore, the Bengal and many Italian breeds, and several cross breeds with Italian and Mysore worms were reared and the crop was obtained a week earlier than the pure breeds. All these experiments were very conclusive, and therefore Sericulture in Mysore can very much be improved.

BANGALORE, }  
4th September 1914. }

W. MARI,  
*Silk Expert in Mysore.*

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ILLUSTRATION No. 1.

Mulberry plantation is the very basis for rearing domesticated silkworms. This photo represents raiyats engaged in digging and manuring the field of mulberry.

(2)

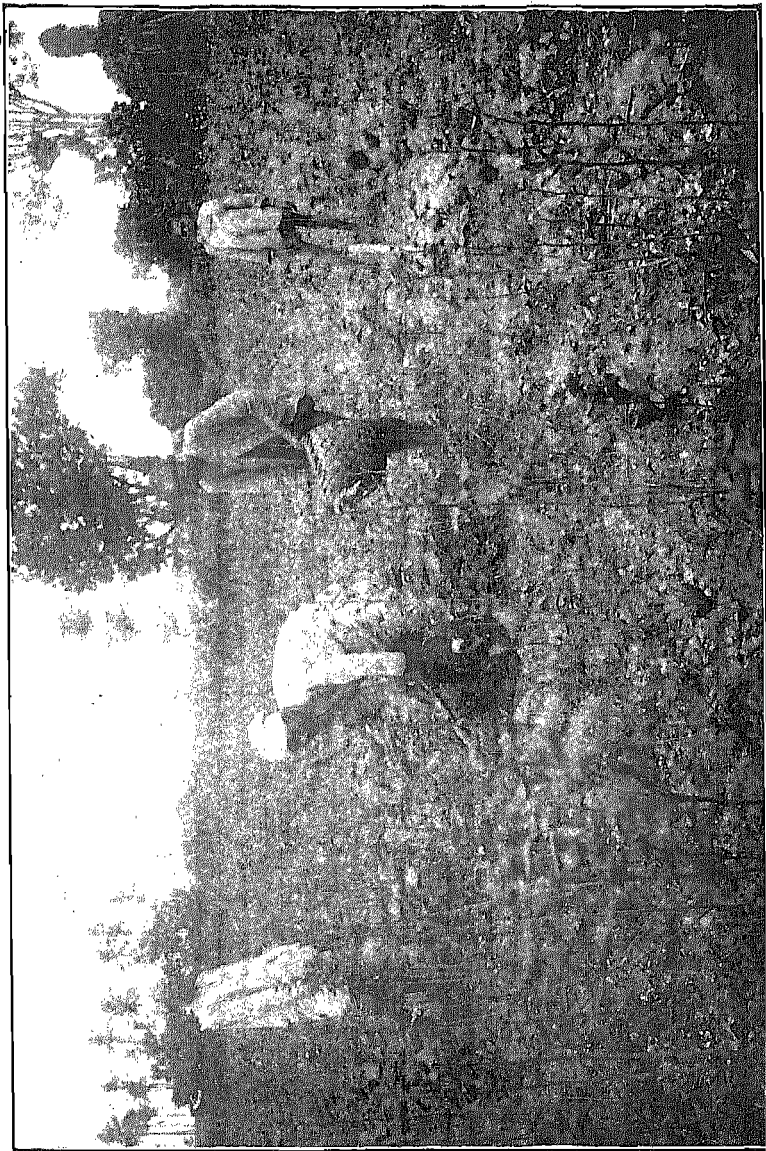


ILLUSTRATION NO. 1.—MULBERRY GARDEN.

ILLUSTRATION No. 2.

To obtain crops of mulberry leaves during the summer season when there is no rain it is necessary to irrigate the garden. This photo represents the watering of a mulberry garden by lifting water from a well by means of an *Yatham* by only one man.

(4)

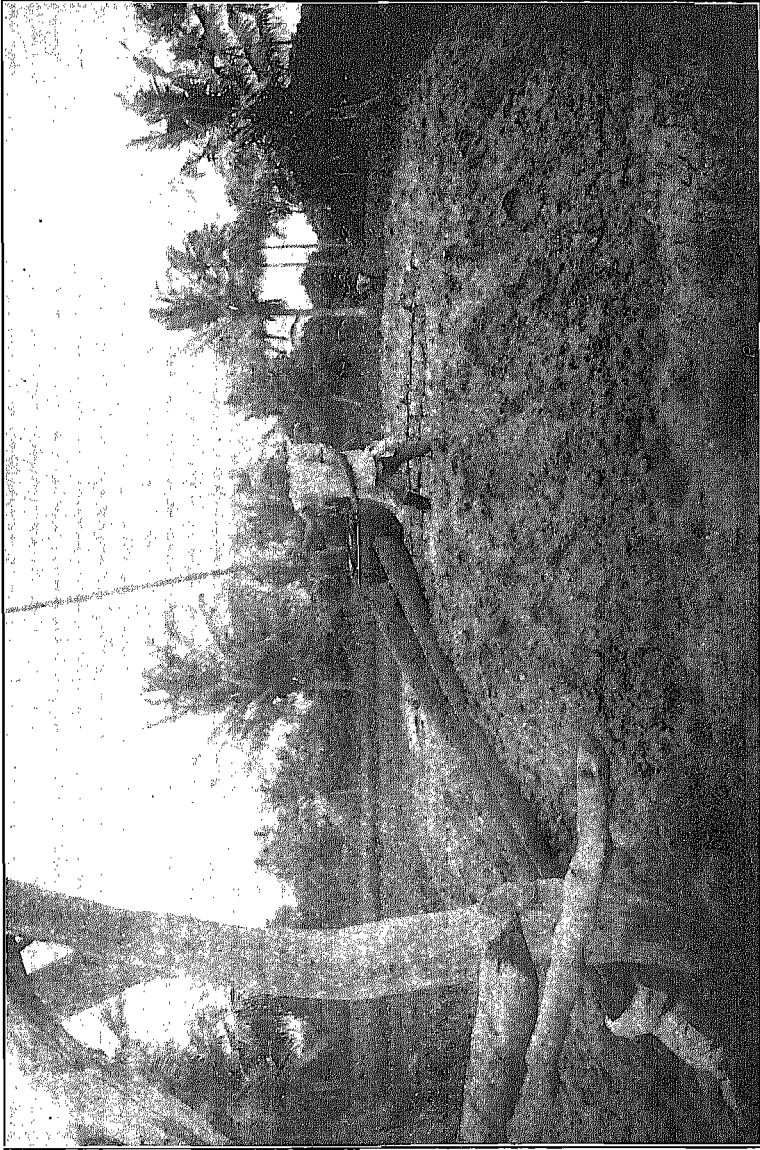


ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.—LIFTING WATER. (5)

ILLUSTRATION No. 3.

This represents the lifting of water from the well by means of an *Yatham* by two men.

(6)

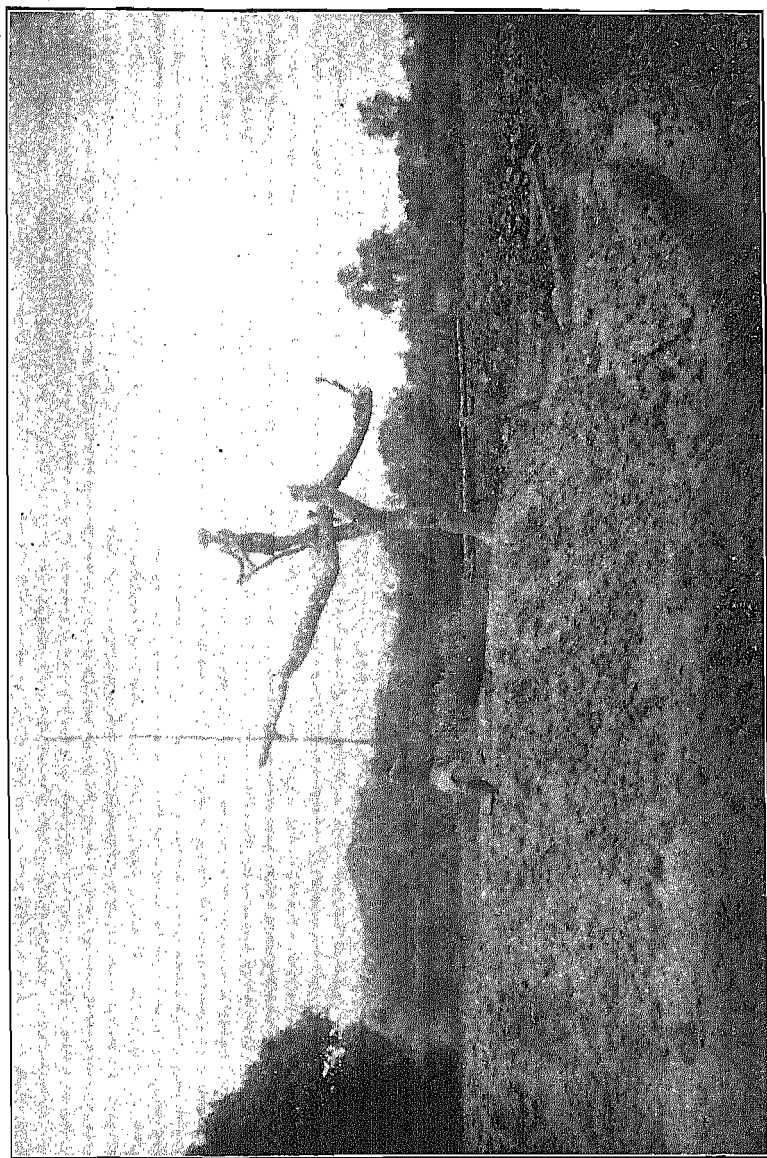
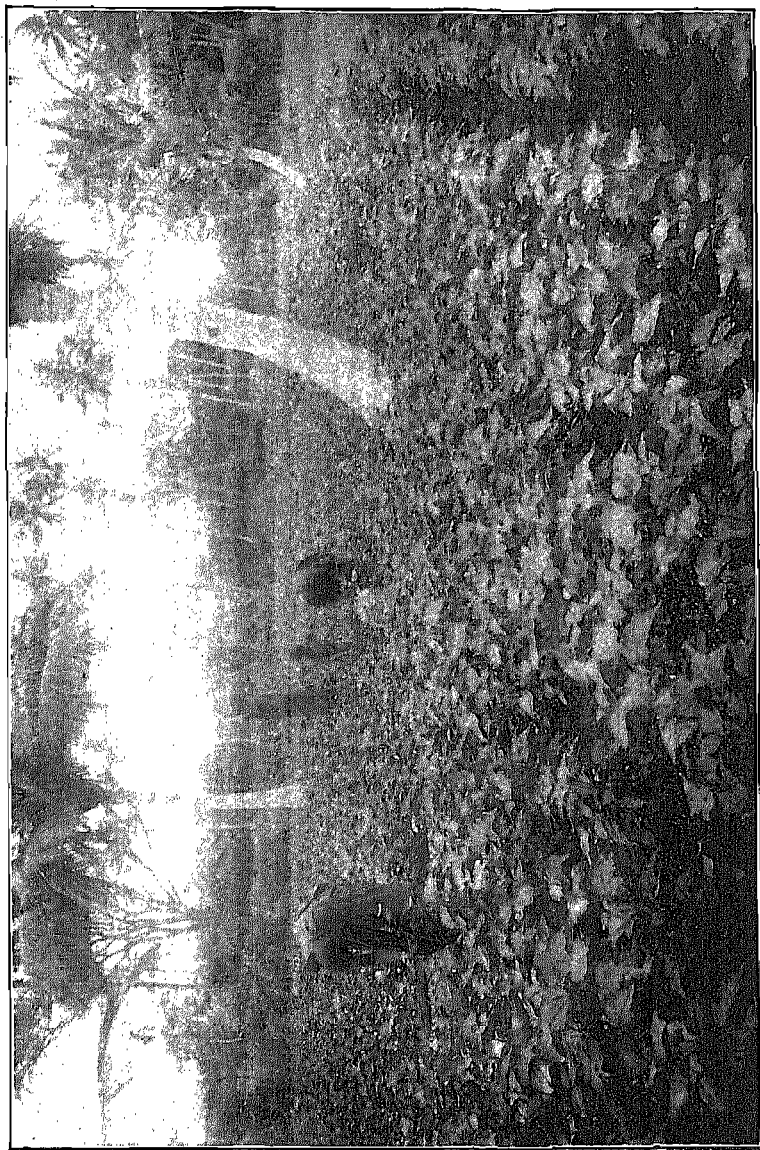


ILLUSTRATION No. 3.- LIFTING WATER.



ILLUSTRATION No. 4.

This shows how the leaves are gathered from bush mulberry. The leaves should be plucked one by one so that the buds in the stem may not be damaged, because they will produce new leaves for the next crop.



(9)

ILLUSTRATION No. 4.—GATHERING LEAVES.

ILLUSTRATION No. 5.

The mulberry gardens are pruned at the end of every mulberry crop in some places and once or twice a year in some other places. This photo shows how the pruning is done.

(10)

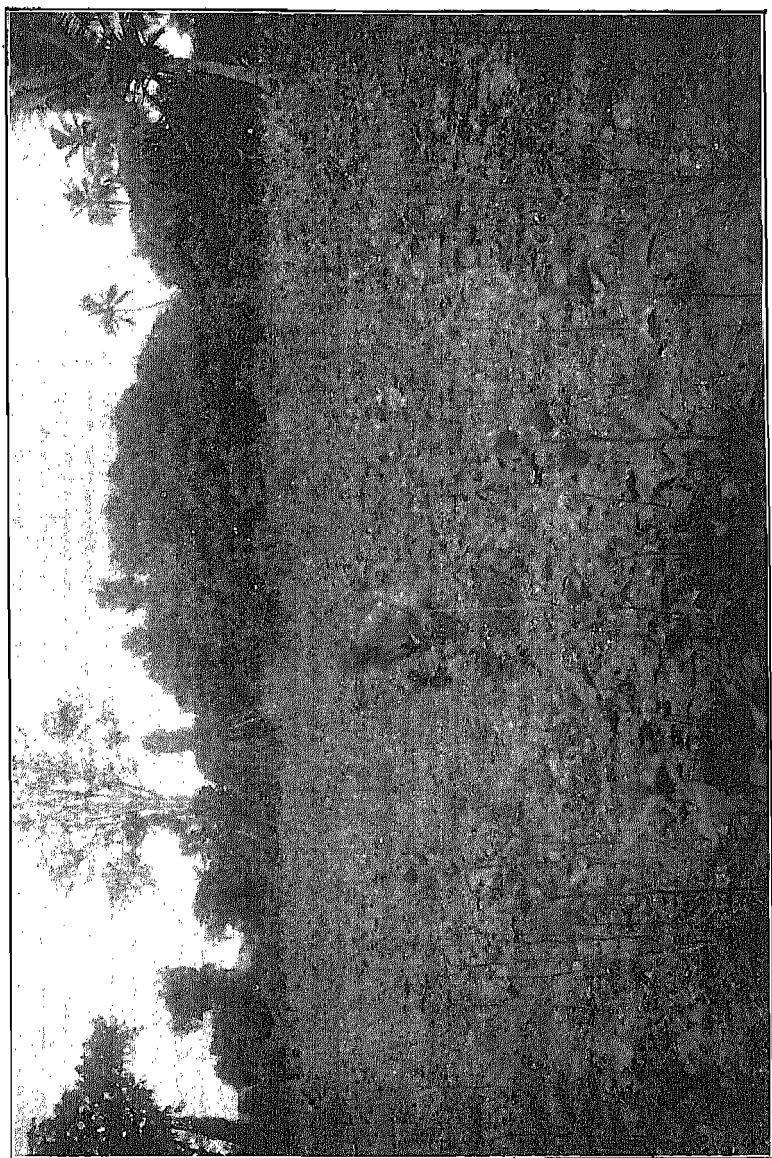


ILLUSTRATION NO. 5.—PRUNING PLANTS.

(11)

ILLUSTRATION No. 6.

Shows how the bamboo trays are smeared with cowdung with the object of making them firm and durable. But it is a very pernicious habit as the ejections of animals are full of germs which are injurious to the health of the silk-worms.

(12)

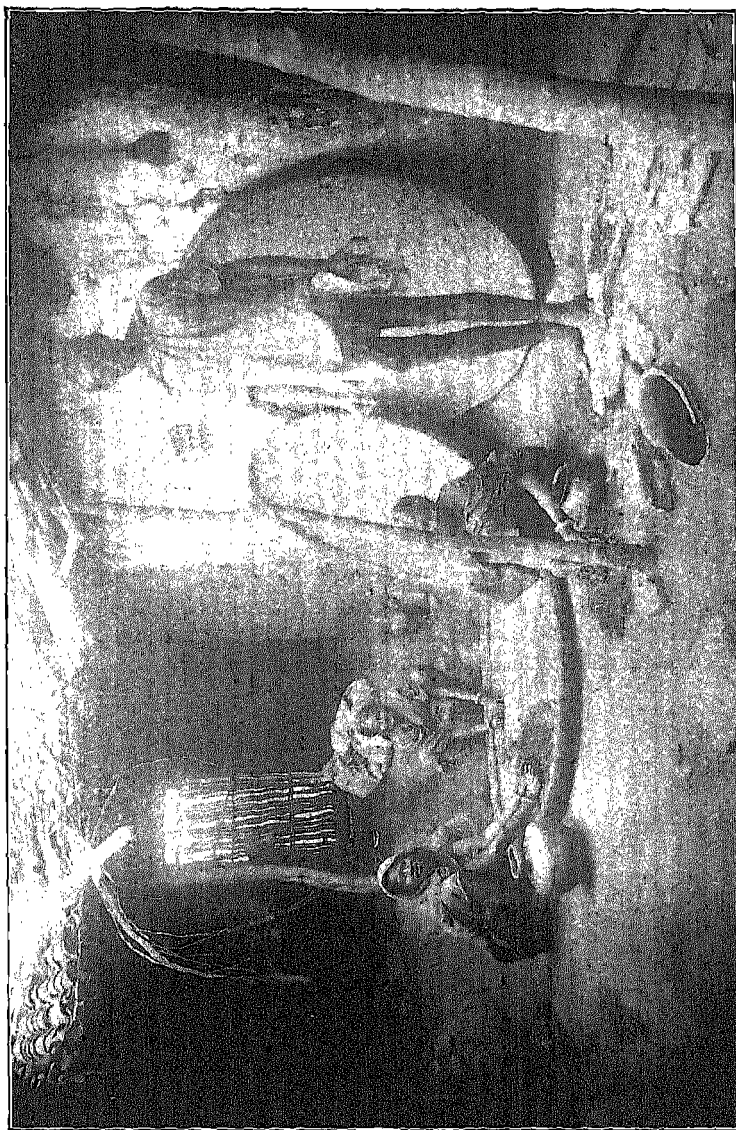
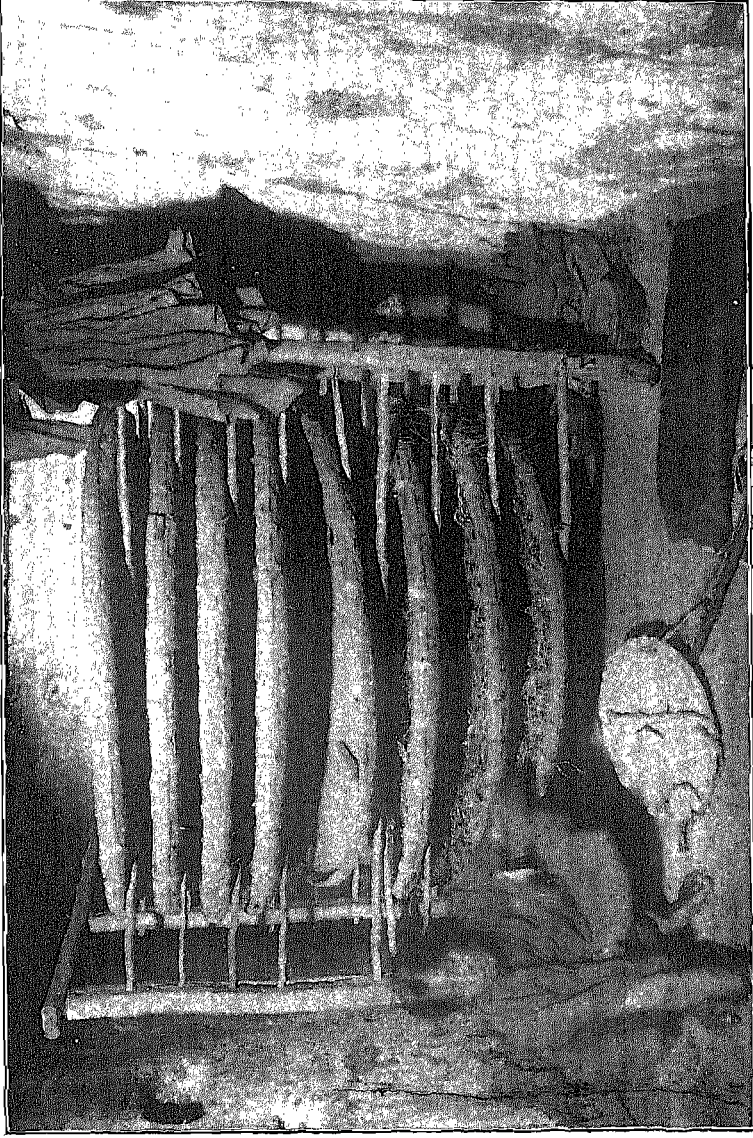


ILLUSTRATION No. 6.—SMEARING TRAYS. (13)

ILLUSTRATION No. 7.

Represents the interior of a room used by the raiyats to rear silk-worm. A bed on the floor shows that it is also used as a sleeping room, a woman is smearing the floor with cow-dung. Both these practices are bad. There is also in the room a primitive scale with which the cocoons are weighed and by the use of which the raiyats are much deceived.

(14)



(15)

ILLUSTRATION NO. 7.—SMEARING THE FLOOR.



ILLUSTRATION No. 8.

Is the interior of a raiyats' rearing room with a rearing stand where the trays of worms are placed. It will be seen that the trays are put very close to each other and thereby free ventilation is interfered with.

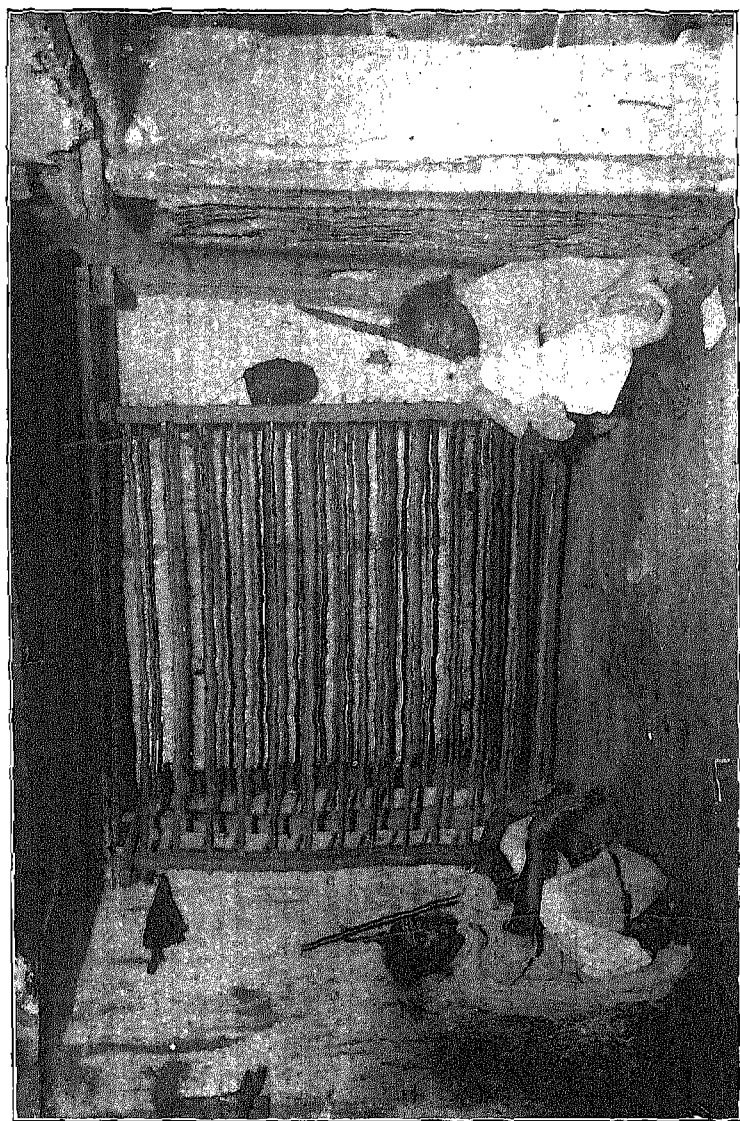


ILLUSTRATION No. 8.--RAYATS' STAND FOR TRAYS.

ILLUSTRATION No. 9.

Shows the rearing room of an intelligent raiyat called Dasasetty of Vondaraguppa near Channapatna who with his wife, is following with great advantage the improved methods under my instructions. It will be seen that the floor and the trays are not smeared with cowdung, that the bamboo trays, which are rectangular in size, have holes at the bottom and they are arranged at a convenient distance one over the other in the stand. The worms are put on trays over papers.

(18)

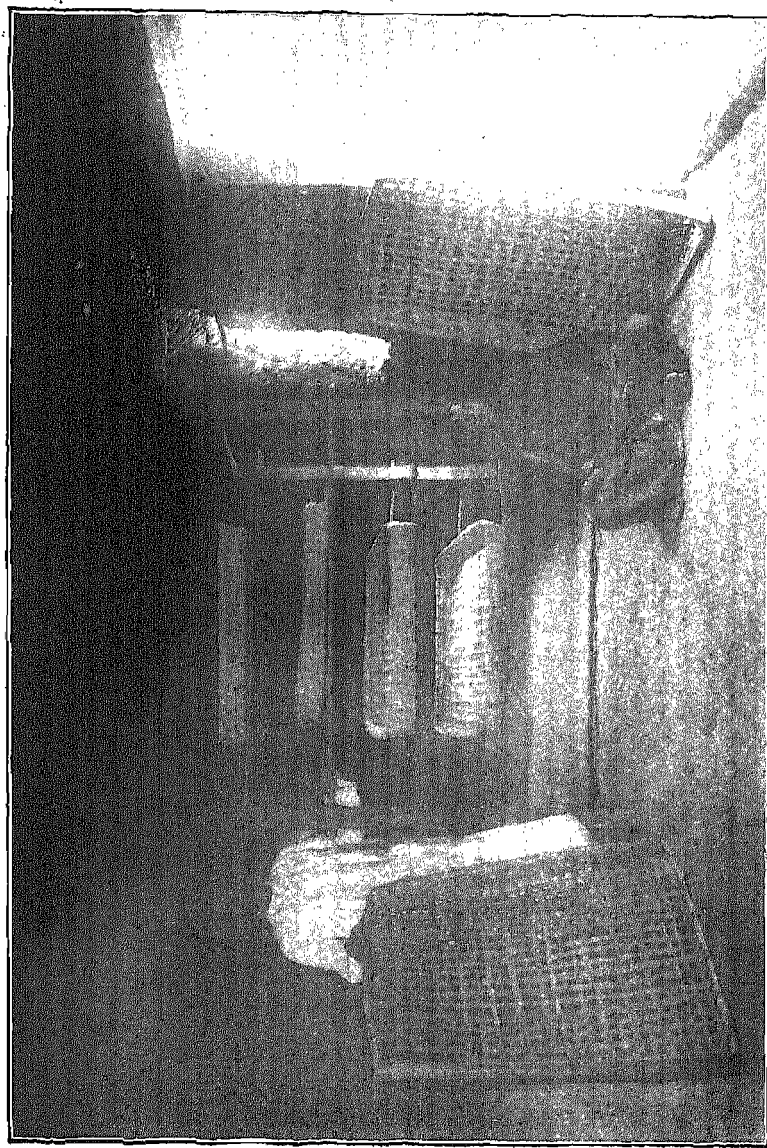


ILLUSTRATION No. 9.—RAIYATS' IMPROVED REARING ROOM.

ILLUSTRATION No. 10.

Represents three operations carried on by the conservative raiyats according to their system. In the tray in the middle which of course is smeared with cowdung, moths are paired and are laying eggs. In the tray to the left the layings of eggs are ready to hatch. In the tray on the right the worms which have just hatched are being brushed by the hand in a very rough and primitive way.

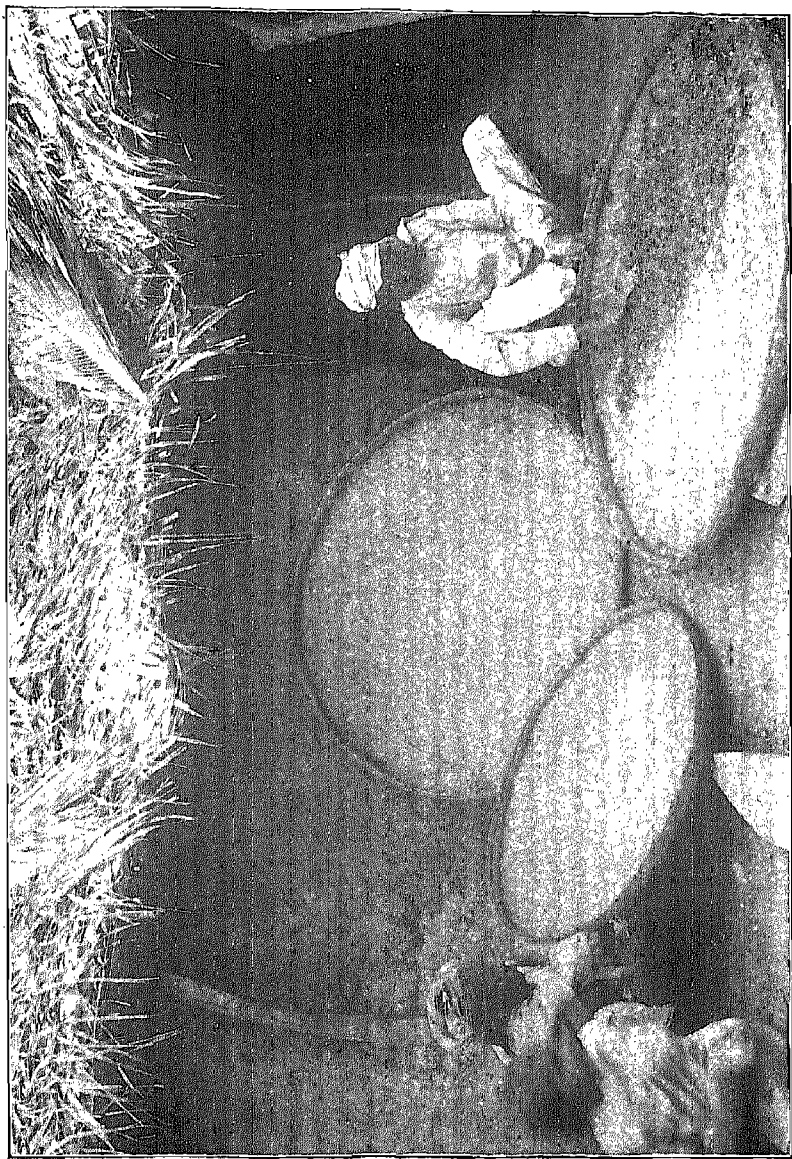
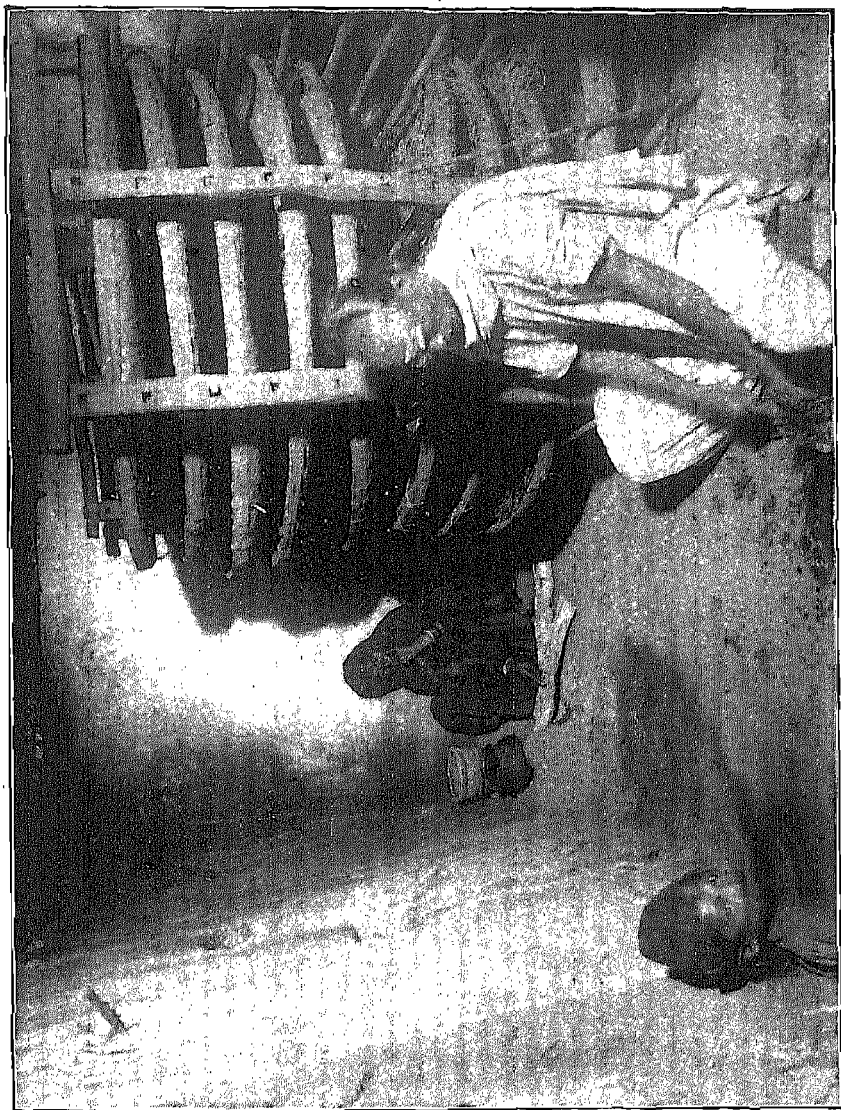


ILLUSTRATION No. 10.—LAYING AND HATCHING OF EGGS.

ILLUSTRATION No. 11.

Is the interior of a raiyats' rearing room where close to the stand a woman is seen cooking food for the family. The heat from the oven may be injurious to the worms. A man is chopping the mulberry leaves on the bare floor, smeared with cowdung, behind the man is the rearing stand with the trays.

(22)



(23)

ILLUSTRATION NO. 11.—CHOPPING LEAVES.



ILLUSTRATION No. 12.

Represents the stand of the Government rearing room where the trays full of worms are kept in an inclined position to facilitate all the operations in the rearing. They are placed at convenient distances. A small tray of the new pattern is placed against the wall.

Here the use of cowdung is strictly prohibited.

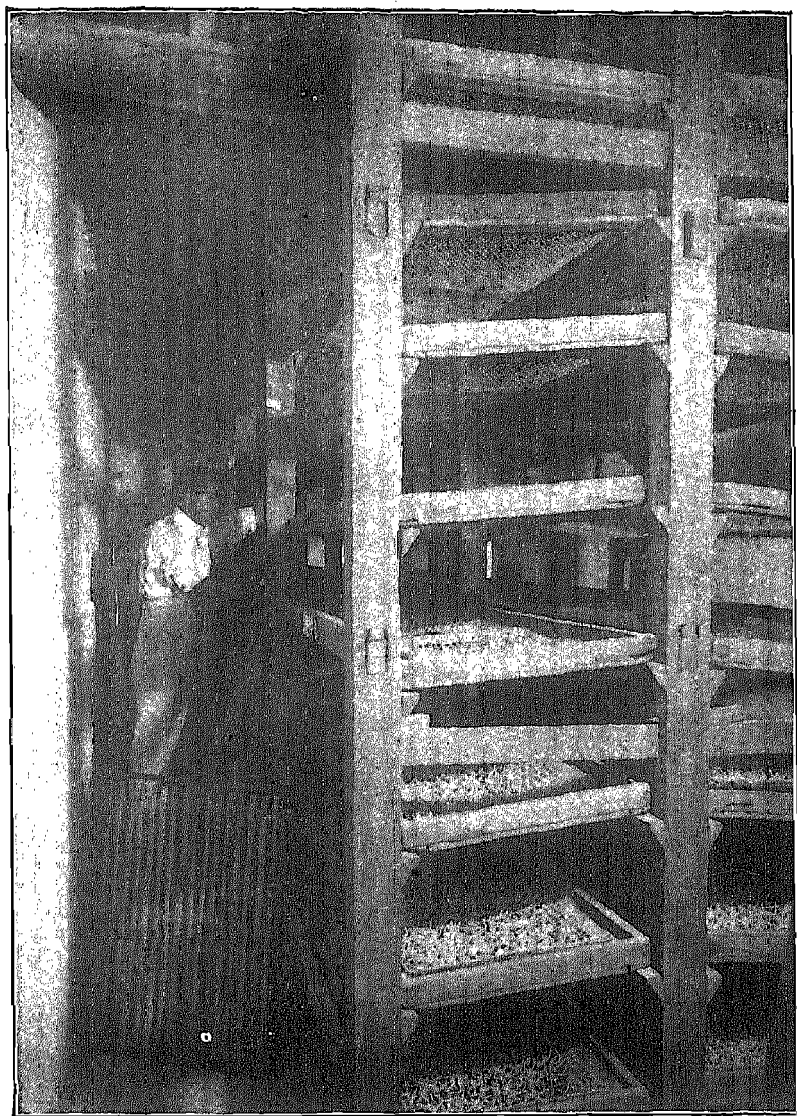


ILLUSTRATION NO. 12.—GOVERNMENT REARING ROOM. (25)

ILLUSTRATION NO. 13.

Shows two trays of the raiyats, one empty and the other full of worms, generally the worms are kept by the raiyats too thick and overcrowded in the trays.

(26)

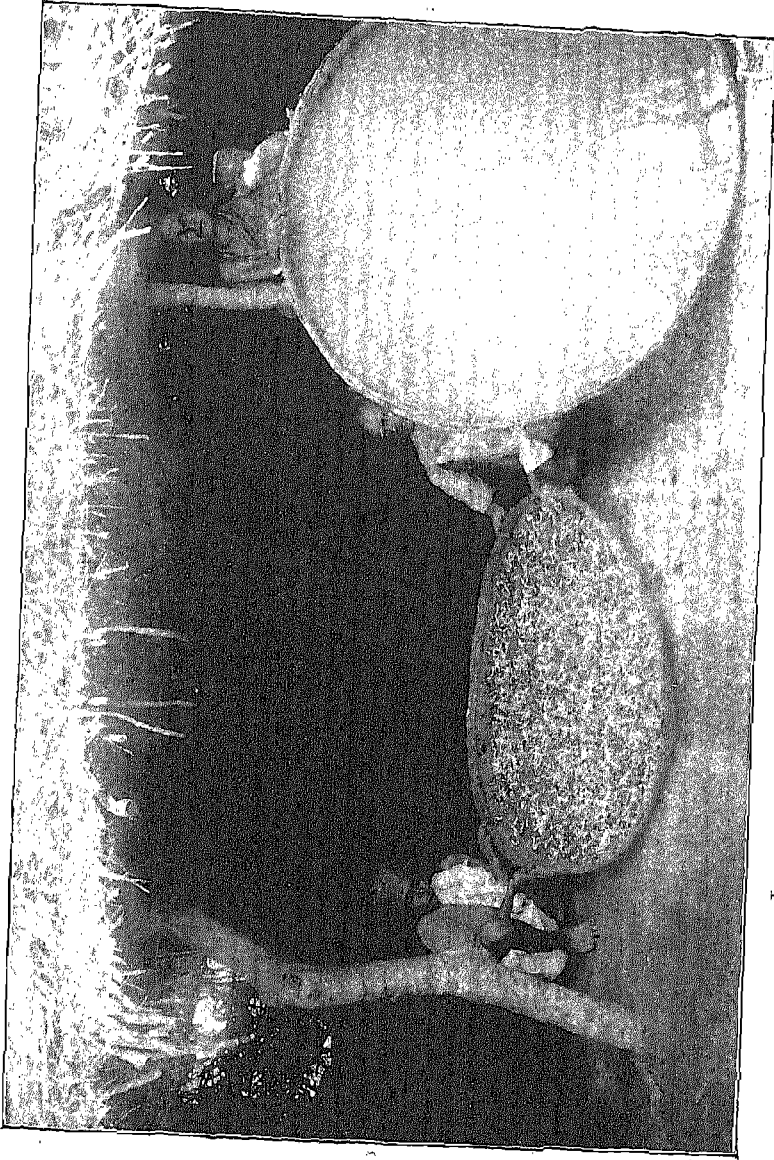


ILLUSTRATION No. 13.—RAYATS' TRAYS OF WORMS.

ILLUSTRATION No. 14.

Represents the removal of the litter in the Government Farm by the help of perforated papers; in the wall are seen the hygrometer and the thermometer which show the humidity and the temperature respectively. The use of the perforated paper facilitates very much the removal of the litter better than by nets or by any other system employed till now. The handling of worms will be avoided by the use of perforated papers.

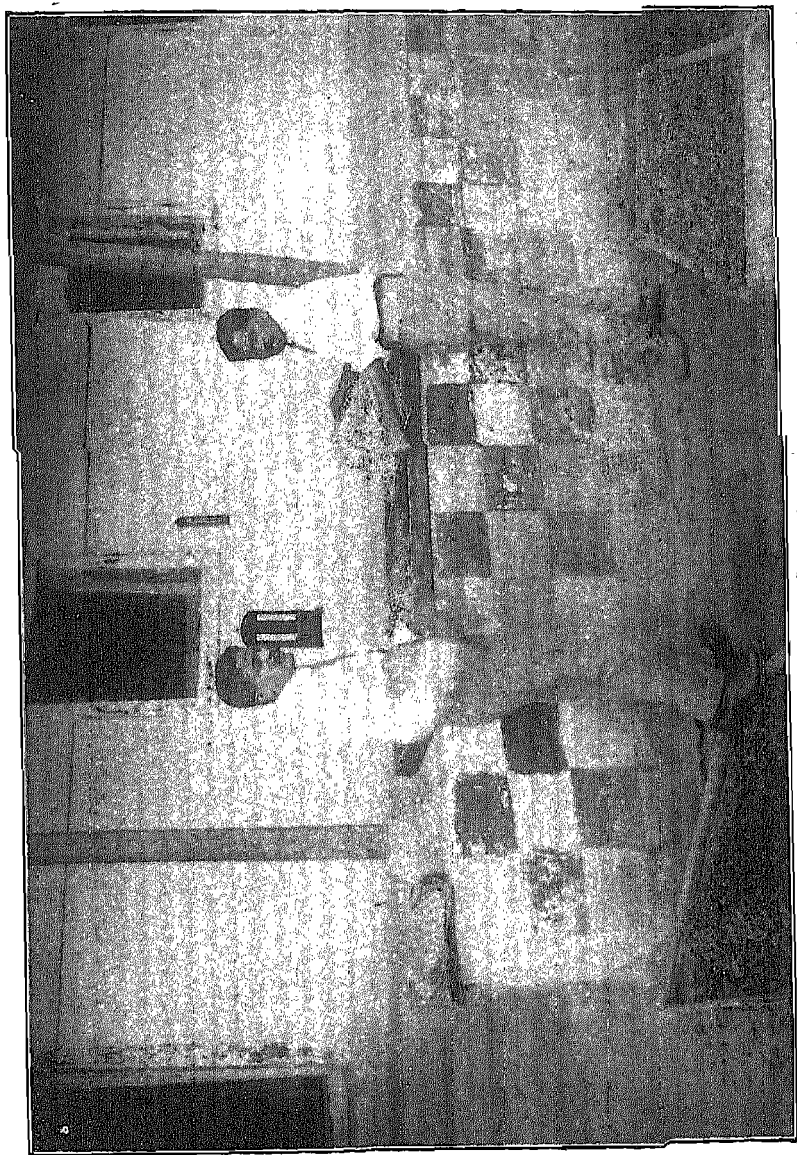


ILLUSTRATION No. 14.—USE OF PERFORATED PAPER.

ILLUSTRATION NO. 15.

Shows the *Chandrankies* used by the raiyats in which the worms spin cocoons. One of them is empty and the other is full of cocoons. When the riped worms are placed in the *Chandrankies* they are placed in the streets, and are thus exposed to dust and sun.

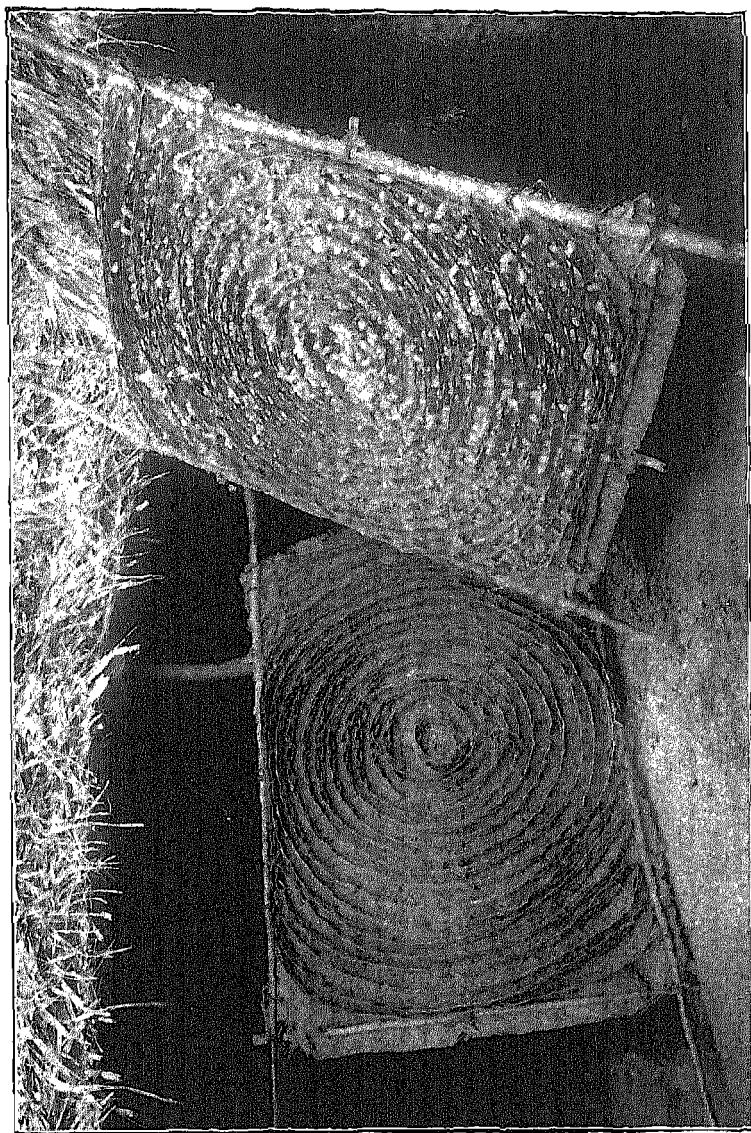


ILLUSTRATION No. 15.—CHANDRANKIES.



ILLUSTRATION No. 16.

Is a small rearing room in the Government Farm where the trays are placed on stands leaning against the wall. It will be seen that the worms are spinning cocoons on dried bushes between two trays, one above the other after the Italian system.

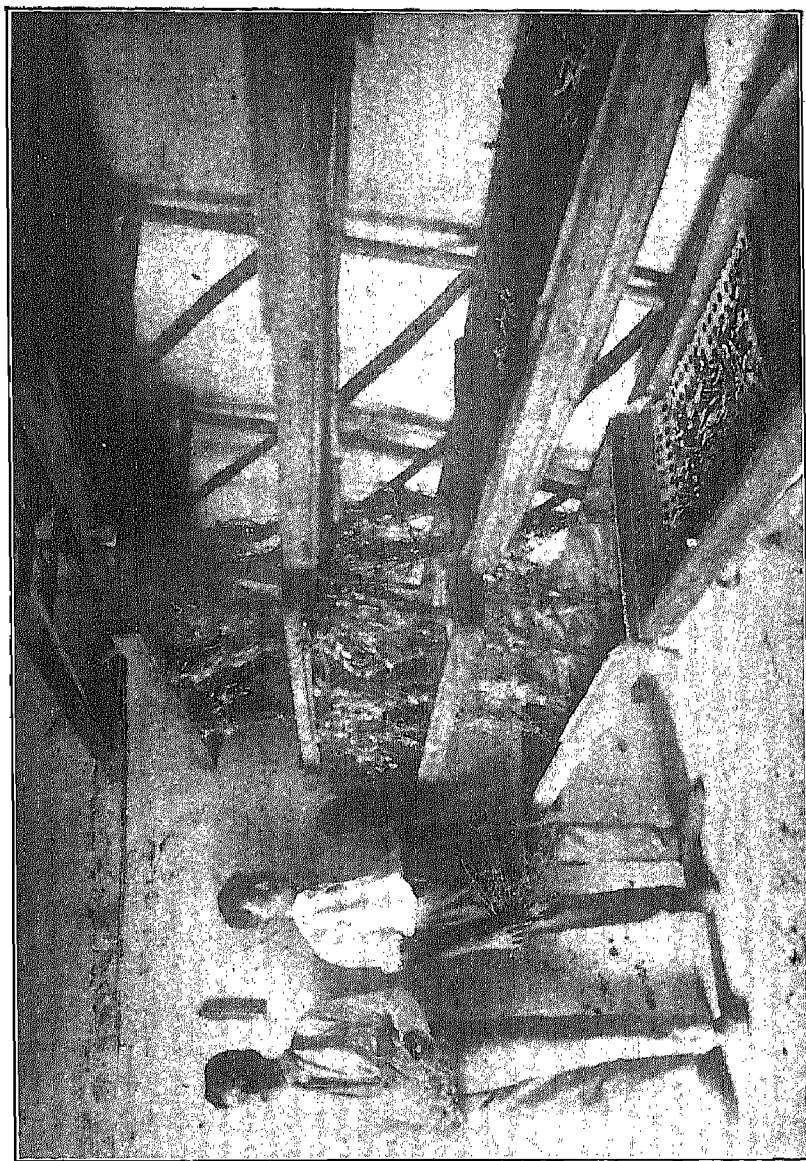


ILLUSTRATION No. 16.—WORMS SPINNING COCOONS IN GOVERNMENT FARM. (33)

ILLUSTRATION No. 17.

Shows how the cocoons are gathered from the *Chandrankies* by the raiyats. Generally this is done when the worms have not well accomplished their transformation into chrysalis. The reason of this habit is the desire of the raiyat to have the cocoons weigh as much as possible and to save the hire of *Chandrankies* by returning them early. This is very prejudicial both to the quality and the quantity of silk, on account of the danger of the worms dying inside the cocoons and thus tainting the silk.

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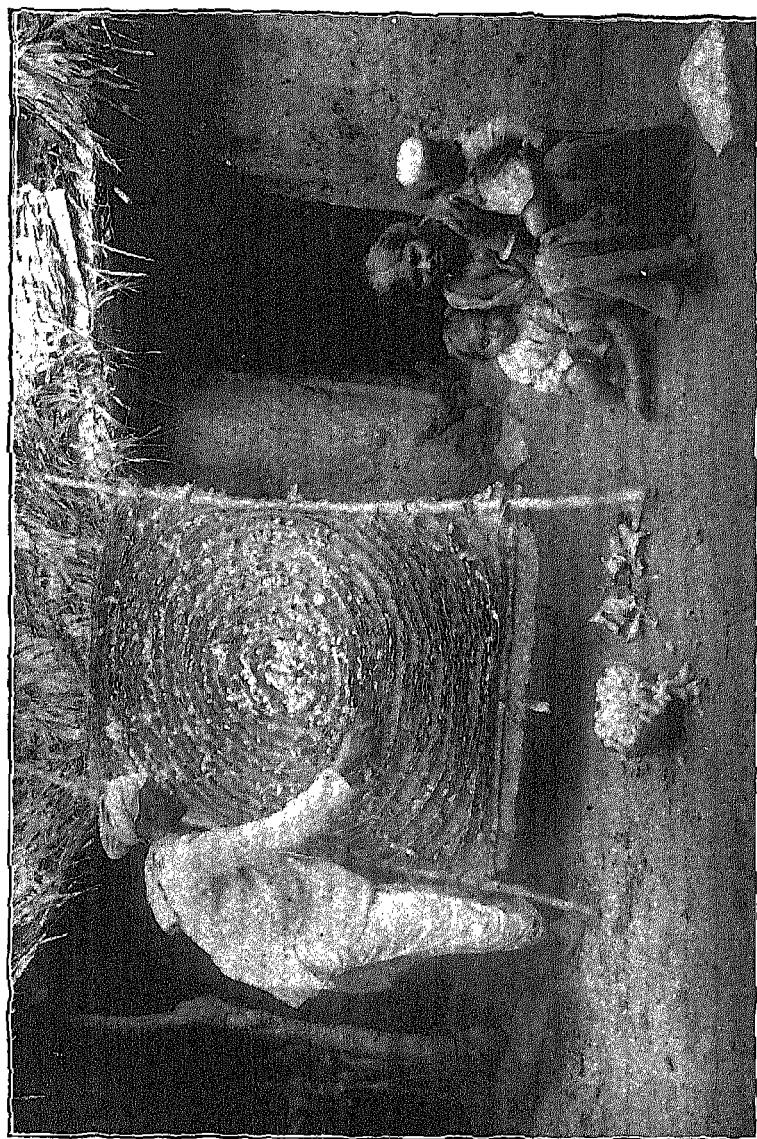


ILLUSTRATION No. 17.—GATHERING COCOONS FROM CHANDRANKIES.